

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.

May 20th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 80, p.m. 80; Humidity...82, 68.

May 20th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 73, p.m. 75; Humidity...87, 84.

No. 8791

戊初月四年子王

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1912.

二年丙 戊廿月五英港

85c PER ANNUUM
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

GERMAN MAIL MISHAP.

BUELOW STRIKES ROCK.

PRINCE WALDEMAR
ABOARD.

(Our Own Correspondent)

Shanghai, May 21, 9.25 a.m.
Received, 9.45 a.m.

The German mail steamer Buelow, with Prince Waldemar aboard, struck a rock in Kii Channel, Japan, on Sunday at daybreak.

The accident occurred during a heavy fog.

After a time the vessel was floated without the need for any outside assistance, thanks to her double bottom.

She proceeded to Kobe, where she will be docked for temporary repairs, which will take three days.

[On enquiry at the office of Messrs. McLochers and Co. this morning, a "Telegraph" representative was informed that no news of the mishap had been received locally; and thanks were expressed to us for conveying the information.]

LOAN TO CHINA.

COUNCIL'S APPROVAL.

(Our Own Correspondent)

Shanghai, May 21, 9.25 a.m.
Received, 9.45 a.m.
The National Council at Peking is understood to have yesterday approved of the foreign loans.

TURKESTAN TROUBLE.

ANTI-FOREIGN RISING.

(Our Own Correspondent)

Shanghai, May 21, 9.25 a.m.
Received, 9.45 a.m.

According to Russian reports, there is a serious rebellion at Kashgar, which is threatening to take on an anti-foreign character.

The Tatuh has been murdered.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

GOVERNMENT CONCESSION.

Router's
(Service to the "Telegraph")

London, May 20.
Received, 5 p.m.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that the Government is prepared to make the widest concessions in the committee stage of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. The Church will probably be left in possession of all endowments except the tithe.

TELEGRAMS.

ROYAL SCANDAL.

KING AND CHAMBERMAID.

"BASELESS CALUMNIES."

Router's
(Service to the "Telegraph")

London, May 20, 9.30 p.m.
Received, 21, 6.23 a.m.

Reuter's Brussels correspondent states that the Court officials have informed His Majesty the King of canards which have been circulated throughout Europe reflecting on the private life of the Royal Family, and including a story of the Queen surprising the King while with a chambermaid and shooting the latter.

The King is most indignant at these baseless calumnies and has ordered action to be taken against the disseminators of the stories.

DENMARK'S GRIEF.

LYING-IN-STATE.

London, May 20, 5 p.m.
Received, 21, 6.20 a.m.

Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent writes that great crowds are attending the lying-in-state of His late Majesty the King, at Castle Church.

The lying-in-state will continue on Tuesday and Wednesday.

THE OLYMPIC SPORTS.

BIG ENTRY.

London, May 20, 5 p.m.
Received, 21, 6.20 a.m.

The entries for the Olympic sports at Stockholm total 2,260, exclusive of riflemen, gymnasts, etc.

Britain is represented by 267 contestants and the Colonies by 114.

Japan sends a sprinter and a Marathon runner.

PORUGUESE COLONIES.

ANGLO-GERMAN TREATY.

London, May 20.
Received, 5 p.m.

Mr. Lucien Wolf in the Daily Graphic states that Ambassador Bieberstein's first task in London will be the signature of the revised version of the secret Anglo-German Treaty of 1898 relating to the Portuguese colonies, which will then be published. Portuguese sovereignty and susceptibilities will be scrupulously respected but the treaty will emphasize Anglo-German interest regarding the tranquillity and progress of the colonies outside of Anglo-German jurisdiction and south of the tenth parallel.

TELEGRAMS.

IMPERIAL COHESION.

MR. BALFOUR'S VIEWS.

Router's
(Service to the "Telegraph")

London, May 20, 6.45 p.m.
Received, 21, 7.38 a.m.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at the annual meeting of the Victoria League of Empire, said he believed that at no distant date, a scheme of an Imperial Parliament would be matured whereby Britain and the self-governing Colonies would be united. The whole trend of events was to bring closer the widely scattered parts of the Empire, and he was a profound believer in the truth that local patriotism, properly understood, was no obstacle to a larger patriotism.

COFFEE TRUST.

GOVERNMENT VIEWS.

London, May 20.
Received, 5 p.m.

A message from New York states that the Government argue that the immediate effect of the Brazilian valorisation scheme was the withdrawal of nearly eleven million bags of coffee from the market, and declares that valorisation was not concocted for the benefit of producers and the public, but was due to the demands of financiers, who were obtaining as much as 24 per cent. interest for loans.

AVIATION MISHAP.

SPECTATOR KILLED.

London, May 20, 1.35 p.m.
Received, 6.10 p.m.

The military aviator, Lieutenant Ashton, while descending at Amesbury, dashed into the crowd of spectators, of whom one was killed and three seriously injured. The aeroplane was overturned, but the aviator escaped without injury.

CHINESE SMUGGLERS.

ARMED FOR MEXICO.

BRITISH STEAMER
RELEASED.

London, May 20, 12.20 p.m.
Received, 9.55 p.m.

The Santona has been released, as President Taft had previously exempted the munitions aboard as an act of courtesy to the Mexican Government.

[The Santona was a British steamer seized at New Orleans because of arms and ammunition on board, said to be destined to Mexico.]

TELEGRAMS.

TIBETAN TROUBLE.

CHINESE HEMMED IN.

Router's
(Service to the "Telegraph")

via Bombay, May 21, 7.15 a.m.
Received, 10.26 a.m.

Reuter's Simla correspondent states that telegrams from Lhasa dated the 15th inst. and coming through Gyantse, say that the Chinese are hemmed within buildings in the southern suburbs. Their cartridges are exhausted, their Maxim and artillery are silent, they are feeding off dead transport animals, and their retreat is blocked by 15,000 besieging Tibetans who are holding both sides of the river.

The end is expected soon.

TRUCKLING TO SOCIALISTS.

SENTENCES REDUCED.

via Bombay, May 21, 7.15 a.m.
Received, 10.26 a.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna announced that he had reduced Tom Mann's sentence to two months and had also released Guy Bowman who had served nearly two months. He explained that the offences were committed by the defendants for the first time in ignorance of their seriousness.

[Tom Mann was sentenced to six months in the second division for inciting soldiers to mutiny, and Guy Bowman, a journalist, was sentenced for a similar offence, through the medium of the "Syndicalist," being at first given nine months with hard labour and the sentence being later reduced to six months without hard labour.]

ANOTHER STRIKE.

LIGHTERMEN OUT.

via Bombay, May 20, 1.35 p.m.
Received, 6.10 p.m.

Owing to a dispute arising from the employment of a non-unionist the London lightermen decided to strike this evening. Six thousand men are affected, and the whole trade of the port is threatened.

London, May 20, 12.20 p.m.
Received, 9.55 p.m.

The non-unionist in regard to whom the lightermen are striking is a sexagenarian watchman.

ARMS FOR MEXICO.

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TELEGRAMS.

MISS MALECKA.

PETITION TO CZAR.

Router's
(Service to the "Telegraph")

London, May 20, 6.30 p.m.
Received 21, 6.23 a.m.

Miss Malecka, who was sentenced to penal servitude for consorting with revolutionaries, has decided to petition the Czar against the sentence.

NOT ENGLISH.

via Bombay, May 21, 7.15 a.m.
Received, 10.26 a.m.

During question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Acland, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said it was impossible to deal with the Malecka case until receipt of a complete record of the proceedings. He added that there was incontrovertible proof of her Russian nationality, and the Court was mistaken in describing her as otherwise.

PERSIAN SENSATION.

via Bombay, May 21, 7.15 p.m.
Received, 10.26 a.m.

Reuter's Teheran correspondent reports that Yezim, the famous Armenian Chief of Police at Teheran, who has done Persia much service, has been killed, it is alleged treacherously, while operating against the ex-Shah's brother, Salarod Dowleh, near Hamadan.

JAPANESE ELECTIONS.

THE RESULTS.

(Independent News Agency).

Tokyo, May 21.

The results of the General Election for seats in the Imperial Diet were announced yesterday.

The Seiyukwai Party, of which the Premier (Marquis Saito) is President, won 200 seats, the Nationalist Party, captured 91, the Central Club scored 28, while 51 independent members were returned.

OUR NAVAL POLICY.

THE LOYAL COLONIES.

London, May 20.
Received, 5 p.m.

The papers give prominence to the statements made by the Hon. W. T. White, Canadian Minister of Finance, the Hon. G. F. Pearce, Australian Minister of Defence, and the Hon. Andrew Fisher, Australian Premier, regarding the share of the Colonies in the matter of Imperial defence, and express warm gratification at the encouraging responses from Canada and Australia to the Right Hon. Mr. Churchill's suggestions, which, they say, have not fallen on deaf ears.

NAVAL COMPETITION.

BRITAIN'S REPLY.

London, May 20.
Received, 5 p.m.

The "Daily Express" says that the Admiralty intends to meet the German programme by accelerating the current year's battleship construction at least six months.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW CHINA.

SUSPICIOUS STILL.

(From Chinese Sources.)

Peking, May 20.

A section of the Shanghai vernacular press has telegraphed to the State Council in Peking requesting it not to carry the motion put forward by Hsiung Hsi-sing, Minister of Finance, recognising the rights of the foreign nations interested in the loan in controlling China's finance.

THE LOAN QUESTION.

Japan and Russia are reported

to be willing to advance loans to China on condition that these will not be appropriated in strengthening her military forces or in developing Manchuria, Mongolia or Tibet. Both Great Britain and America are reported to be opposed to loans from Russia and Japan.

BOND REDEMPTION.

One and a half million dollars, being the first instalment of the loan advanced to China, and which was paid in Shanghai, will be devoted to redeem the bonds issued by the military government during the Revolution.

SHANGHAI EXTENSION.

It is reported that a foreign nation intends to extend the Shanghai settlement and will despatch a High Commissioner to inspect and decide on the boundaries.—"Sui Kai Kung Yuk Po."

TANG'S POSITION.

Shanghai, May 20.

President Yuan has strongly advised Tang Shao-Yi not to resign from the Premiership.

<h3

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SIBERIA	18,000	"	July 2	"
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[110]

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WESTWARD.

The S.S. "FAZILKA" will leave HONGKONG for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 28th May, at 5 p.m., followed by the S.S. "ITOLA" on 10th June, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

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[147]



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Hongkong, 18th May, 1912. [375]

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TER CASTLE" May.

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Hongkong, 16th May, 1912. [381]

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VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1912. [129]

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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911. [42]

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1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.

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1.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. " 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.

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SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1910. [85]

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Hongkong, 27th April, 1912. [7]

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Opposite their old premises).

TELEGRAMS.

The following appeared in an extra published after we went to press yesterday:

MESOPOTAMIA.

IRRIGATION CONTRACT.

Reuters

(Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, May 20, 3.20 a.m.

Received, 3.45 p.m.

Mosses, John Jackson and Company have obtained a provisional contract amounting to four million sterling to complete another stage of the Willcocks' thirty million irrigation scheme.

ARMS FOR MEXICO.

BRITISH STEAMER SEIZED.

London, May 20, 3.20 a.m.

Received, 3.45 p.m.

A message from New Orleans states that the authorities have seized the British steamer San Tona on a charge of violating President Taft's proclamation against the shipment of arms for Mexicans.

A hundred thousand cartridges and ten cases of carbines were found aboard the vessel.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

ATTEND CHURCH PARADE.

London, May 20, 3.20 a.m.

Received, 3.45 p.m.

Their Majesties the King and Queen yesterday attended service at a brilliant Church Parade at Aldershot which was attended by detachments from all regiments in the district.

Their Majesties return to London to-day.

CANTON'S GREAT NEED.

Speech by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Writing under date of Saturday, our Canton correspondent says:

Yesterday afternoon the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and of the nine Charitable Institutions gave a reception in honour of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Mr. Wong Ching-wai.

After the usual presentation of an address, Dr. Sun delivered a long speech on the dull trade conditions and their ill-effects. He said that the waterways were too narrow and shallow for foreign steamers and asserted that there were also insufficient railroads for communication and the transportation of goods to and from the interior. He said these were the causes preventing Canton from becoming a greater commercial centre adding that as a commercial centre Canton, in recent years, had fallen behind Hongkong, Tientsin and Shanghai. If the Cantonese people wished to see Canton one of the greatest commercial centres, they had to dredge and widen the rivers, and also to build more railways.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen also spoke of the unproductive conditions prevailing in Kwangtung and suggested that the remedies lay in the direction of the promotion of agriculture and other industries. If they were short of funds, they could raise foreign loans to carry out these schemes. Dr. Sun described at some length the difference between foreign loans obtained for the purpose of carrying out administrative reforms and for promoting industries. The latter could bring profits through the promotion of industries, while the former produced no such profits.

Mr. Wong Ching-wai also spoke at some length. He said he felt quite ashamed that he had done nothing for his country, but pointed out that Canton had restored its former tranquillity through the efforts of Mr. Wu Hon-man, the Governor-General, and Mr. Chan Kwang-ming, the Commander-in-chief. There was one important question he wished to make reference to; he alluded to the unsound establishment of the Republic and the failure of the Central Government to decentralise the power of Government in the various provinces and to specify the provincial power of administration.

WILLIAM KESWICK, M.P.

The Man who founded Jardine, Matheson in Japan.

Writing in the "Academy," Mr. Lawton sketches the career of the late Mr. William Keswick, M.P., one of the pioneers of commerce in the East. The fact that comparatively little was known at home of a man whose influence and popularity in the Orient had become proverbial, is attributed by Mr. Lawton to his extremely modest and retiring disposition. Yet, says the writer, "to him must be assigned a place of honour in the circle of distinguished men whose genius has implanted British tradition and the ancient civilisations of the remote lands of Asia—a circle which comprises, among others, names as varied as so well known as those of Sir Harry Parkes, Lord Elgin, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Sir Francis Adams, Sir Robert Bart, Sir Ernest Satow, Sir Archibald Douglas, and Sir Thomas Jackson, several of whom are still happily among us."

Throughout his parliamentary career this essential modesty of his was evidenced by the fact that his voice was so rarely heard at Westminster; yet when necessary he would speak with both eloquence and point, his words carrying unquestionable weight on all matters that touched on our Eastern and foreign policies.

Fifty Years of Work.

From sources which—owing to Mr. Keswick's unwillingness to talk of himself—must be termed more or less scrappy, we are enabled to gather an inkling of the circumstances under which he established the celebrated house of Jardine, Matheson & Co. in Japan—a house that is known throughout the East, and indeed wherever the British flag flies. When a mere boy of twenty he was already a member of this celebrated firm in Shanghai. To us moderns, this has no significance—until we recall the fact that, in the fifties, the European trader who dared to settle in any part of China, did so at the almost hourly hazard of his life, so keen was the native prejudice against the foreigner.

The Troas.

In January, 1858, a merchant-venturer of the old school—one, Captain Holmes—chartered a 700-ton vessel (the *Troas*) and, defying risks, determined to open up a connection with Japanese ports. Jardine, Matheson, his agents, backed him up generously, despatching young Keswick to accompany the ship as their representative; and so the *Troas* set out with her cargo of 200 tons of sugar on her perilous trip to Nagasaki—a port that had been closed to Europeans for two centuries. Boldly passing a fort that bristled with guns, the two adventurers ran into Nagasaki harbour. They were permitted to land and move about the streets unmolested, but their presence was regarded with considerable suspicion, and it was only after much persuasion that they secured the sanction of the authorities to unload the cargo, further difficulty being experienced in disposing of it. Altogether they were forty-four days in the port.

In Yokohama.

In the following February Yokohama was declared open to foreign trade, and Mr. Keswick at once proceeded to establish a branch of the "Number 1 Firm" (as Jardine's was known) in a sort of fisherman's hut; and, before many days, this palatial "office" narrowly escaped destruction by earthquake. Here the young financier found the conditions of life quite as dangerous as those in China; indeed scarcely a day passed but what a foreigner was insulted, assaulted, or perhaps killed. Keswick and Holmes, however, stood their ground doggedly, and, in April, 1860, the latter shipped a cargo of silk (which sold in London for a guinea a pound), seed-oil and fish, and set out for England, where Mr. Joseph Jardine received him with the warmest compliments and congratulations.

Prince Ito's Escape.

"Yet another striking incident in his career," says Mr. Lawton, "was the part he played in enabling Prince Ito and his com-

patriots, among whom was Count Inouye, to reach England. According to the great statesman's own story, he succeeded in persuading the manager of 'No. 1 Firm' to facilitate the passage of himself and friends."

"They were compelled to disguise themselves as merchants. Their attire consisted of second-hand European clothes, and Ito mentioned that a constant source of discomfort was the wearing of boots several sizes too large for the feet. To assist further in the concealment of their identity they cut their hair in foreign style, and the great statesman subsequently remarked with some pride: 'Although our physicians at that time had their queues cut off, I may safely say that we set the first example to the nation for dressing the hair in foreign fashion.' At the last moment a doubt arose as to whether passengers by the steamer would be available, and when this information was conveyed to the little band there was much consternation. Japanese were not allowed to leave the country, and it was realised that any foreigners assisting the escape of the little band were running considerable risk. In the event of our not being able to leave, Ito declared, 'we are ruined and disgraced; so much so that we have no alternative but to kill ourselves here, because if we go home with this semi-foreign appearance we shall certainly be killed as spies.'

So we had better die at this moment rather than be brought up at the court, making a sorry crestfallen picture, to be sentenced to death." The members of the party were about to commit hara-kiri when the representative of 'No. 1 Firm' begged them to be rational, and to await the results of his further efforts in their behalf. Eventually all obstacles were overcome, and Ito and his companions succeeded in reaching Shanghai, where they re-embarked on a sailing-ship bound for England; via the Cape."

Mr. Lawton concludes in the following words:—"When we reflect upon the state of barbaric unrest that existed in Japan at the time, constantly threatening as it did the lives of foreigners, we may appreciate the courage of Mr. Keswick in arranging for Ito's escape to England. Were no other achievement to be placed to his record than this, it could well be said of him that he has contributed to the making of history. Thus in more than one instance his early life exhibited initiative and courage of high order, qualities which have made the British Empire what it is to-day, but which unhappily we find only too often lacking in the young men of our times."

PHILIPPINE HARDWOOD.

2,000,000 feet for Hongkong.

Two million feet of Philippine hardwood is wanted before the end of the month of May by two lumber dealers from Hongkong who are at present in Manila for the purpose of negotiating for the purchase of this large shipment, the Chinese lumber supply having been paralyzed as a consequence of the prolonged warfare.

A prominent lumber merchant stated recently to a correspondent of the "China Press" that he doubted that the two Hongkong dealers would succeed in obtaining two million feet of hardwood within the present month, as all local concerns seem to have sold in advance all the lumber they can possibly bring to Manila from their saw mills this month.

"The demand for lumber is enormous," said this lumber merchant. "Every lumber dealer in this city has his lumber sold long before the shipments arrive here from the saw mills, and the demand seems to continue to grow. Due to new investments in forest concessions and additional saw mills the supply has greatly multiplied within the past four or five years, but the demand grows faster than the supply."

"Some people who are good Philippine boosters have expressed the hope that the day would come when native lumber would entirely supplant Oregon pine, but that will never happen. Oregon pine will always continue to come into the islands for the simple reason that for certain purposes there is no variety of Philippine wood that can take its place."

LOCAL SPORT.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Y.M.C.A. v. Queen's College.

This match, played on the former's courts on Saturday, proved most exciting, the Collegians securing an unexpected win by the narrow margin of one game on the 99 games played. The last couple to meet were Hickling and Joseland (Y.M.C.A.) and Brown and Birbeck (Queen's College), and the visitors then had an 8-game lead. It thus required the Y.M.C.A. pair to defeat their opponents by 10–1 to convert the deficit into a win. They made a fine effort, but could only pull off the set by 9–2, thus being one down on the total. The only couple to win all their sets were Hickling and Joseland, who claimed 26 games out of 33. The best pair for the winners were Crook and Sutherland, who won two of their three sets and got 21 games to 12. Full scores:

The scores were:—

Kowloon	Police
A. Milroy	W. Gorrad.
L. Guy	W. Spillet.
S. Gray	K. McLennan.
G. R. Edwards	D. McHardy
(skip)	10 (skip)..... 23

R. Hunter	J. Grant.
J. Allen	D. Gourlay.
G. Haxton	W. Withers.
J. H. Henderson	W. Pitt
(skip)	13 (skip)..... 22

W. Taylor	W. Stuart.
R. Hall	A. Clark.
A. Ramsay	R. Fenton.
W. Russell	W. Cameron.
(skip)	29 (skip)..... 17

52 62

Civil Service v. Taikoo.

In this League match, victory also went to the visitors, Taikoo winning by 21 points.

League Table.

P. W. L. D. Pts.	
Police	2 0 0 4
Taikoo	2 2 0 4
Kowloon	2 0 2 0
Civil Service	2 0 2 0

52 62

BILLIARDS.

On Saturday afternoon an excellent game was played between Mr. G. R. Field of the Naval Yard and Mr. H. Xavier of the Electric Tram Company, in continuation of the Seaman's Institute competition. Xavier won the toss for the lead. The first part of the game was slow, but Field, with a fine break of 24 reached the 100 mark first. He maintained his lead for some time, but Xavier, with a really excellent break of 33, led at 200. It was a fine struggle to the finish, but Xavier ran out winner by 11 points. The winner's best breaks were 11, 16, 33, and 12. Field's best were 10 and 24.

Bird and Barlow (Q. C.) beat Davidson and A. Vivash 9–2; lost to Le Breton and W. Vivash 5–6; lost to Hickling and Joseland 2–9.

Brown and Birbeck (Q. C.) beat Davidson and A. Vivash 7–4; lost to Le Breton and W. Vivash 5–6; lost to Hickling and Joseland 2–9.

Chinese Y.M.C.A. v. Chinese.

This match produced some good play, victory eventually going to the Recreation Club.

League Table.

Below we give the League table corrected up to and including last Saturday's matches:

P. W. L. Pts.	
Queen's College	3 3 0 6
Wigwam	3 2 1 4
Craigengower	2 1 2
Y. M. C. A.	2 1 1 2
Kowloon	2 1 1 2
Civil Service	2 1 1 2
Chinese Recreation	2 1 1 2
Chinese Y.M.C.A.	3 0 3 0
Club de Recreio	3 1 2 2

52 62

Kowloon v. Club de Recreio.

Another big surprise was the inability of Kowloon to overcome the Club de Recreio when playing at home. The match ended in a win for the Portuguese Club by 52 games to 47. Scores:

P. Ross and A. Gutierrez (Club de Recreio) beat Rose and Abraham 9–2; lost to Lents and Williams 5–6; beat Green and Dr. Forsyth, 6–5.

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Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [132]

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1912.

A STRONG EFFORT NEEDED.

The sharp and exemplary sentences passed upon kidnappers yesterday by the Lord Chief Justice, and not less his Lordship's pointed observations, may have a deterrent effect upon kidnapping in the Colony. "The Judges of that Court," he said, "would do their very utmost to put down kidnapping," and they have only to deal out a few more lengthy sentences in order to make would-be kidnappers pause and consider whether the probable gain is worth the risk. The business is much too disgraceful to be permitted in a British colony without a determined effort being made to stamp it out. It is altogether too shocking to think of without becoming heated.

This stealing and selling of children is yet another proof of how wide is the gulf between East and West. Whether Kipling's prophecy that "never the twain shall meet," is true, the future alone can divulge; but there is a yawning chasm to be bridged if ever they are to meet. In one case yesterday a witness said that he was offered a "son" and that one of the prisoners described the lad as his "brother." To Western minds there is something revolting in the thought that brother may sell brother and that men may, and do actually, purchase "sons." Even more abhorrent is the thought that, for the sake of a few dollars, men will deliberately steal, and sell into slavery, young children. It is a cancerous growth which needs the application of the surgeon's knife. There is no room in the Colony for conduct of this kind.

Those who control the fortunes of a British Colony can never suffer that slavery should continue within its borders. It is a blot upon the fair fame of the British flag and must be removed. In fairness to young and awakening China herself, it must be removed. From Hongkong, as we pointed out when the University was opened, are to be sent forth men young, active, eager, trained according to Western ideals and with these ideals adapted to Eastern needs. Missionaries of culture these, from whom much is hoped. But there is another kind of education which China must receive. Her sons have not only to learn, but to unlearn. They have to rid themselves of certain glaring evils which no really enlightened race would tolerate. And the business of unlearning is never pleasant; almost invariably it hurts. But a few salutary lessons, here in Hongkong, will have their effect, and that effect will spread, in course of time, to China itself. After all, illegal opium is one of the characteristic features of Chinese life, found alike amongst high and low. It is a feature which the leaders of the new movement fail to remove. This aside of it, which is one of the most obnoxious, must be one of the first to be attacked and rooted out once and for all so that the hideous thing can never again be repeated.

DAY BY DAY.

Our duty to posterity is as real as our duty to our neighbours.

Death from Plague.

The death of another Chinese policeman from plague was reported yesterday, making a total of three for the week end.

Offensive Matter.

For depositing offensive matter in Carnarvon Road, Kowloon, some coolies were fined \$3 each by the magistrate this morning.

Interpol Rifle Match.

The King's Park Rifle Range will be available for practice on Wednesday at 4 p.m. Saturday at 3.30 p.m. and Sunday at 7.30 a.m.

Trespassing.

A Chinese, for trespassing on Shipcutters Island, was fined \$3 at the Magistracy to-day, and warned of a heavier penalty if he appears in Court again.

Distiller Fined.

A fine of \$100 was imposed on a distiller of Kowloon City, for failing to make a correct return of the amount of spirit turned out by him.

Fire Alarm.

Last night an alarm was raised in connection with the explosion of a lamp in a house in Wing Lok Street, but fortunately the services of the Fire Brigade were not needed.

Mess Room Boy's Theft.

On the mess-room boy of the s.s. Landrat Sohoss appearing a second time before Mr. Irving, at the Magistracy, on the charge of theft of \$40 he was sent to prison for six weeks.

The Ex-Governor in London.

Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard have taken No. 10 Hans Muntzstrasse for the London season. The "Times" states that Lady Lugard's health is progressing favourably.

The Plague.

The total number of cases of plague from Jan. 1 is 800, out of which 851 were Chinese and 9 other Asiatics. The deaths numbered 763 Chinese, and 8 other Asiatics. The total number of deaths is 771.

Little Girl Dumped.

Yesterday the police found a little girl, apparently of good family, in a high state of fever. It appeared as if she had been dumped in anticipation of her death, and the mite was at once removed to hospital.

Hongkong Artillery returning.

The Indo-China steamer Choyang left Shanghai on May 15 to tranship, from the Kutwan Wo-sung, 58 men and five officers of the artillery corps who were sent up from Hongkong on the outbreak of the revolution. The men take back with them two guns and about five tons of ammunition. —"Shipping and Engineering"

Gift Not Accepted.

A party of women from Kowloon City appeared at the Police Court before Mr. D. Melbourne on being summoned for not having licences for their dogs.

One woman who had brought her two "wooks" with her, during the ease, in a fit of desperation, gathered her pets up in her arms and exclaimed:—"Here you are, your worship; you can have them."

The gift was not accepted.

Major Pritchard.
Major C. G. Pritchard, Royal Garrison Artillery, who has been appointed to the command of No. 88 Company at Hongkong, having an artillery officer for over 20 years. He got his commission in November, 1891, was promoted captain in 1899, and major a few weeks ago. He commanded the Hongkong Volunteers from 1902 to 1907, so that he is no stranger to the garrison.—"L. & C. Express."

No Appearance.

An action was brought before Mr. Justice Goepelitz at the Summary Court this morning, by the Kwong Yuk Kwong firm against the Kwong Ki King firm, trading as the Kong Hop Yuen Ki firm, for the recovery of \$330.80, being principal and interest due under a promissory note. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Croxley. The defendant did not put in an appearance.

The plaintiff proved his case and judgment was entered for the plaintiff accordingly.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN.

Says that in Fifty Years China will be where Japan is.

A "Telegraph" reporter, who called on Dr. Sun Yat-sen yesterday, is convinced that the Chinese Washington, while being easily accessible, has methods of his own when being interviewed. He is courtesy itself and the interviewer is at once put as much at his ease as Dr. Sun is on his guard. The strength of his character, as shown in his face, is emphasized by a mouth closely shut in repose, and more firmly so when interviewed. Yesterday afternoon he had had a busy time, including a chat with H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, of which, however, he declined to give any particulars.

He was in his shirt sleeves, sitting at a small table and dealing with some correspondence when our representative called, with a few Chinese friends around. He dealt with the interviewer and a letter at the same time and seemed perfectly capable of doing both.

In reply to a question he mentioned that he was leaving Hongkong for Macao on Wednesday.

"It is Nonsense."

Dr. Sun's attention was called to a statement made recently to the effect that Chinese merchants in Hongkong were advising merchants in Canton not to take up foreign capital as that would be a preliminary step to the partition of China:

"It is nonsense," was the laconic reply.

"But there is a reluctance to take foreign capital?"

"Yes, but it is only a remnant of an old idea," was the reply. "We do our best to explain to them that the use of foreign capital is to our mutual benefit."

"In what directions could the money be devoted?"

"To the development of the many natural resources, the building of new towns and the opening up of the country, and for railways; that is important."

"Would much go in agriculture; would it be possible to start such large agricultural undertakings as they have in America and England, say large tidal farms?"

"I don't think so. It is not necessary."

English People not Mercenary.

Referring to the New Territory, Dr. Sun was informed of the Chinese canard to the effect that Great Britain was willing to recognise the new republic, conditional upon an extension of the New Territory.

He smiled a weary tolerant smile.

"I don't take any notice of such a statement," he said. "There is no truth in it so far as I know."

"From my own standpoint," he continued, "I believe the English people are not so mercenary. I know the English people; other Chinese do not. No intelligent man takes any notice of that!"

Touching on his approaching visit to Macao, Doctor Sun denied that he was retiring to Macao.

"There never was any truth in it?"

"No."

"The story goes that you were building a house there?"

"That is my brother's; it is not my house."

"I suppose you consider your work for China is not done yet?"

"No. I am retiring from political life," and his eyes shone with enthusiasm as he replied.

"but am taking up a far greater work, the formation of industries and social reform."

"That's rather a big job?"

"Yes."

"Are you going to devote any of your time to education?"

"Yes."

"And where do you intend to commence—the establishment of universities or—?"

"We shall commence at the beginning," was the quiet response but he added that it was his ambition to see a primary school in every village, "and so step by step from high school, and college to university."

"In fact you would like to see a system established like that in England or America?"

"Yes."

"So really Doctor, you must have regarded the revolution as a means to an end, and that end, the social uplift of China, both educationally and morally?"

"Yes."

Dealing with the question of the Treaty Ports, Dr. Sun again stated that the Chinese Government intended in time to do away with the Treaty Ports.

"So then the Shamen would come under the Chinese Government?"

"We should merely extend the Shamen to the whole of the Republic," was the response.

"And an Englishman would have the same rights in China as the Chinese in England?"

"Certainly."

"Of course that is a question of years?"

"Yes, we are going to follow the example of Japan. All foreigners in Japan are under Japanese jurisdiction."

He added it would be their policy to maintain the integrity of China to the utmost.

Possibility of Progress.

On the possibility of progress in China, Dr. Sun thought that the Chinese would move very quickly.

"Will they move as quickly as the Japanese?"

"Certainly, the revolution will prove that to you."

"So in fifty or sixty years you will be where Japan is now?"

"Very likely."

And an intimation that he was probably late for another appointment caused the Doctor to dismiss cordially another of the ubiquitous interviewers.

PRESENTATION TO MRS. GORDON.

Yesterday afternoon a number of friends were invited to meet Mrs. Gordon at tea at the Hongkong Hotel, when the opportunity was taken to present her with a silver salver and two goblets appropriately inscribed and bearing testimony to her continued assistance on the various concert platforms of the Colony.

The presentation was made by H. E. Mr. Claud Severn, the Officer Administering the Government, who, in a graceful speech, said it was a great honour to him to make the presentation to Mrs. Gordon on the eve of her departure on behalf of the many friends whom she had in the colony. The possession of a deep contralto voice was, he said, a rare gift and Mrs. Gordon had always been ready to put it at the disposal of music-lovers of Hongkong during a long period of twenty-five years. It was one of his regrets that he had had only two opportunities of hearing her sing and he had realised what he had missed. The music-lovers of Hongkong deeply regretted Mrs. Gordon's leaving and he was sure wherever she might be in the future—whether in "Dear old Scotland" among her "ain Folk" or in "Merry England" or if it should be "Down upon the Swanee River"—she would think of Hongkong and remember how much her friends in the Colony regretted her departure.

Amid considerable applause His Excellency handed Mrs. Gordon the gifts.

Mr. Gordon replying on behalf of his wife thanked His Excellency for making the presentation and all who had contributed to those tokens of appreciation and esteem. In a period of thirty years, he remarked, his wife had only been known to disappoint an audience twice and the illness in the family was the cause.

Mrs. Gordon with Miss Hilda Gordon and the two younger members of the family leave for England to-morrow on the Miyasaki-maru at daylight.

BILLIARDS.

A very fine game of Billiards was witnessed between S. Sargent, Giddy R. E. and Pte. Soukes, K. O. T. L. I. on Monday night.

Soukes opened the game with a break of 12. He afterwards improved on this break by nearly trebling it. His next break was 22, the highest which has so far been scored. When he reached 160, Giddy had a score of 23. The latter, however, improved matters considerably before Soukes had scored the 200, his score then being 181. Soukes now seemed to fall away in his play; Giddy pulled up a matter of 68 while he was only making 17. The game was finished with Soukes the winner, having a margin of 24 points to his credit. Breaks:—

Soukes 12, 33, 42, 18; Giddy 11, 12, 13, and 22.

New Chinese Coin.

The new republican One Cent copper pieces are now on the market in Shanghai. They bear the inscription "The Republic of China" and, as is hinted in Chinese letters, are supposed to be Metal-Cent pieces.

The Colony's Health.

The number of communicable diseases notified in the Colony during the week ending May 18 is:—Influenza 208; deaths 172; Enteric 2 (both British), no deaths. Puerperal fever 1. Relapsing fever 1; no deaths. Small-pox 11; deaths 6;—3 Portuguese, 8 Chinese.

ASSESSING DAMAGES.

Argument in the claim by Messrs. Shewan, Tones and Co.

Sir Havilland de Saussure, Chief Judge, heard argument on the question of damages in Shanghai Supreme Court on May 16, in the claim by Messrs. Shewan, Tones, and Co., against C. H. Thomson, as liquidator of the Whangpoo Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., in which plaintiffs claimed Tls. 31,250 by an agreement under which they acted as managers. Defendant counter-claimed for Tls. 11,057 for damages and sums improperly charged.

His Lordship, in his judgment, gave decision for plaintiff on the claim for damages, for the specific sum claimed, but with leave to apply for an assessment, argument on which counsel would be heard. Judgment was entered for defendant on the counter-claim, for Tls. 4,000, defendant to have costs of the counter-claim up to the date of hearing. General costs of the action were left over.

Mr. R. N. MacLeod and Mr. Sebastian appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. S. Oppo for defendant.

The Amount of Damages.

Mr. MacLeod said his Lordship made an order on 3rd May, 1912, to the effect that judgment be entered for plaintiff for damages for the breach, by defendant, of clause six of the agreement of 1st April, 1910, the amount of damages to be determined by His Lordship after hearing counsel. It was that point to which he had addressed himself now but, before dealing with the question of the amount of damages, he thought he should shortly refer to some remarks made by His Lordship as to the attitude of the parties in the case in connection with the claim. He understood His Lordship to take the view that the general managers had already received the sum of Tls. 7,000, and that they were, in circumstances not contemplated by the agreement, seeking to claim a large sum of money.

His Lordship—That was what was put forward by the other side and seemed to me to be a well-founded contention.

Another View.

Mr. MacLeod said he thought there was another view entitled to at least equal weight. That was, that the two parties interested in the whole history, the general managers and Mr. Tam Wu, entered into an agreement which was rather longer than the claim on which plaintiffs sued, but which contained in effect all the provisions of the last agreement.

His Lordship—How far am I obliged to go? Ought I to go beyond Tls. 5,000 unless you bring me some mattocks to go on?

Mr. MacLeod said he only asked that the Tls. 5,000 be remembered as a minimum. There were 23 years and 7 months unexpired when the agreement came to an end, when defendant should have procured another agreement for that time. Calculating it at 7 per cent, the equity would work out at Tls. 56,802.

In conclusion, Mr. MacLeod laid stress on the question of the importance and advantage of the nominal business connection of plaintiffs to defendants.

The Reply.

Mr. Oppo, replying, said the main point was to determine the principle under which the damages should be assessed. The company agreed, for itself and its successors, to employ plaintiffs as general managers for 25 years. He did not think that clause six was intended to mean "suppose we fail, we undertake that there shall be successors," but that "if there are successors, we shall undertake that they shall carry on the agreement."

His Lordship—Do you suggest there are no successors to the company?

Mr. Oppo—I do; I am coming to that.

Mr. Oppo said the intention of the agreement was that, supposing the company discontinued and the business of a public wharf was carried on by somebody else, the company must see that the agreement was taken on. But supposing there were no successors,

to consider these earlier facts, because they had a contract executed, and, when that was so, a branch of the contract entitled one of the parties to damages on certain principles. The effect of Clause Six, under which damages were to be assessed, was that the company covenanted to procure from any successor an agreement in exactly similar terms. That agreement was not procured, and for that reason His Lordship had held that plaintiffs were entitled to damages. He submitted that the only way of measuring damages was by, in some way, valuing such an agreement on the agreement which they ought to have procured. As the agreement was to be in exactly the same terms he submitted that the damages or value was the same.

Outside Valuation.

His Lordship—The question is what damages your clients have suffered through defendants failing to secure the agreement. I don't see how you can do it except by outside valuation.

Mr. MacLeod—I submit the only way is to look at the terms—an outside valuation to some extent.

His Lordship—Surely the measure of your damages is what it has lost you by not getting the agreement.

Mr. MacLeod—The damages we have sustained in consequence of the loss of the agreement in those terms is what we are entitled to.

His Lordship—Theremight be a certain amount of instability; I am not referring to the present holders of the wharf.

Mr. MacLeod—I submit that is not a matter to take into consideration.

It does not affect the amount of damages. Supposing we had obtained the agreement with the Osaka Syndicate and they had gone into liquidation, we would then have been entitled to claim the full value of the agreement.

Counsel consenting, judgment was reserved, his Lordship stating that he would call them in chambers if he decided to take the accountant's opinion.

AN IMPUDENT THEFT.

A Minimum.

Mr. MacLeod, continuing, said the agreement was for 25 years, at a minimum of Tls. 5,000 per annum. It was noteworthy that this was a minimum. With regard to the principle on which value of damages in such cases was fixed, he referred His Lordship to In Re English Joint Stock Bank, Law Reports, 4 Equity, p. 350. In considering the necessary deductions, it must be remembered that Tls. 5,000 was a minimum and that, towards the end of the 25 years, the work would be routine, and remuneration very possibly greater.

His Lordship—How far am I obliged to go? Ought I to go beyond Tls. 5,000 unless you bring me some mattocks to go on?

Mr. MacLeod said he only asked that the Tls. 5,000 be remembered as a minimum. There were 23 years and 7 months unexpired when the agreement came to an end, when defendant should have procured another agreement for that time. Calculating it at 7 per cent, the equity would work out at Tls. 56,802.

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His Lordship—Do you suggest there are no successors to the company?

Mr. Oppo—I do; I am coming to that.

Mr. Oppo said the intention of the agreement was that, supposing the company discontinued and the business of a public wharf was carried on by somebody else, the company must see that the agreement was taken on. But supposing there were no successors,

BIG HAUL OF ARMS.

Chinese Contradictory Evidence.

then there was no undertaking by the company to create successors to carry out the agreement. The company went into liquidation, as a matter of fact, there never were any successors to a public wharf company. The more existence of the agreement with Shawan Tones would have effectively prevented any other body becoming successors. Nobody would have taken on the company with this agreement, and, as a matter of fact, the successors were not in any sense successors to the company. They were the Osaka Syndicate, who took it merely to sell it again; and then the South Manchurian Railway Co., who operated it privately from their own steamers. The damages, if any, were actually the damages plaintiffs had suffered through the agreement not being carried on.

Difficult to Assess.

His Lordship—There is the possibility that the existing company would turn their busi- ness into a small dwarf company.

Inspector Kerr told his Worship that the sampan man had assisted the police by pointing out one of the defendants on the Ferry at Hongkong while the other had been arrested by a second sampan man and handed into the custody of an Indian constable.

The master of the sampan on board of which the goods were discovered told a tale full of the most extraordinary contradictions which became very apparent under the cross examination of Mr. Russ, while the second admitted that he had brought about the arrest of the second defendant purely on hearsay evidence.

Mr. Russ submitted that there was no case against his client whatever and said that what obviously happened was that some one gave the goods to the first witness to remove—he expected that even he was in it—and when arrested he was handcuffed and stood at the ferry wharf and claimed that the first member of the crew of the Hera was the man who gave him instructions and when another came along he did the same and he dared say if another man had come along he would have had him arrested as well.

The arms are to be forfeited to the Crown.

ALLEGED RECKLESS DRIVING ON JUBILEE ROAD.

Hon. Mr. C. Clementi's Escape.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty. The prosecutor said that, at about a quarter past this morning, he was awakened by his roommate Sergt. Jackson who asked him to strike a match. When he did so he found that Jackson had hold of the prisoner, who, as witness struck the light, dropped his (witness') watch to the floor. The prisoner was taken down to the detention-room, and kept in custody until the arrival of the police.

Sergt. Jackson gave corroborative evidence.

Asked what he had got to say for himself, the prisoner denied that he was ever in the room. He said that he was outside the door and made a noise by kicking it, and it was then that somebody inside rushed out and caught hold of him.

He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

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OBSTRUCTION IN KOWLOON.

What the Public Want.

A large haul of arms and ammunition which was apparently being smuggled into the colony was made yesterday on board the French mail s.s. Nera. A revenue officer who was examining the ship noticed some packages which had been put on board a sampan and on proceeding to make a closer inspection found that they contained no fewer than seventy revolvers of different kinds, two thousand rounds of ammunition and a quantity of other accessories. Subsequently two arrests were made, and this morning they appeared before Mr. E. A. Irving at the Magistracy on a charge of having the arms in their possession without the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

It was alleged that, when a boat came in to the pier, the coolies rushed out from the shed at the side of the road and obstructed the free passage of pedestrians.

His Worship asked what was the usual procedure when rickshaws were wanted. He thought that they ought to go out two by two, instead of which they swept out like a fan across the road, and thus prevented pedestrians from passing.

The officer in charge of the case said that he understood that, for some time, that practice was followed, but then the public complained of being kept waiting.

His Worship—It is rather hard upon the men; what are they to do?

The Officer.—The public want them all to come out in a heap.

His Worship—And then the men are fined.

THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Alteration Afoot.

During this summer the Theatre Royal will be subjected to many alterations which will tend towards the convenience of theatrical companies, on the stage and to the comfort of those who patronise the ventures staged there.

Last week contractors commenced work on the bridge, at either side of the stage, from which much of the scenery is controlled. Those are to be raised a fair distance and at the same time their width will be reduced by a fair amount. It was found that there was considerably more room than necessary on the bridges, and it is estimated that the increase thus gained in stage room will more than compensate for the reduction. The alteration will allow of larger act drops being utilized and will tend to the convenience of companies travelling with the larger-sized scenery.

In the "house" itself electric fans are to be installed in the dress circle and the stalls. In all twenty will be put in position on the pillars supporting the dress circle and the roof; and will play down on the audience. No doubt this addition will be gratefully welcomed by the many who find a summer evening in the theatre at present well-nigh unbearable.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

Lawn Tennis Tournament. Championship—Capt. Clarke is in the final. Other matches will be played during the week.

Singles Handicap "A" Class:—S.S. Green (ows 40) has won this event, beating Capt. Clarke (Ser.) in the final by 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

Singles Handicap "B" Class:—H. E. Stevens (ows 15) meets J. H. Mend (ows 30) in the final.

Singles Handicap "C" Class:—A. A. Tyte (recs 15.2) meets Heerman (recs 15) in the final.

Doubles Championship:—Dr. Forsyth and Lieut. Thompson meet Messrs. Green and Abraham in the final on Wednesday 22nd.

Professional Pairs:—Lieuts. Thompson and Williams are in the final. Other matches will be played during the week.

Doubles Handicap:—Messrs. Green and Abraham (ows 40) are in the final. They meet the winners of Messrs. Wolf and Taylor (ows 4-0) and Dr. Forsyth and Lieut. Thompson (Ser.).

Mixed Doubles:—Mr. and Mrs. Fittock (recs 15.3) meet Mr. and Mrs. Green (ows 30) in the final.

Its world-wide popularity is due to its mature ripeness, soft refinement and exquisite flavour.

One of the principal brands of

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED,

Edinburgh, Scotland.

BUTTER. BUTTER.

We are pleased to announce that the selling prices of our different BRANDS BUTTER at present are as follows:

REDUCTIONS

"DAISY" BRAND 80 cents per lb.

"DAIRYMAID" , 75 "

"BUTTERCUP" , 70 "

PASTRY , 65 "

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

GARNER QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS.

DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 630.

Supply the highest quality Wines, Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes obtainable, consistent with price. All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of world wide reputation.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

DON'T FORGET.

To-day.
The Bijou Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Friday, May 24.

Empire Day, Special Service
for Children, St. John's Cathedral,
9 a.m.

Saturday, May 25.

Fourth Annual Ordinary Annual
Meeting, "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd.;
Messrs. Dodwell & Co.'s offices,
12.30 p.m.

Second Gymkhana Meeting,
3 p.m.

Monday, May 27.

Boy's Own Club Sports.

Tuesday, May 28.

China-Borneo Co. Meeting.

12.30 p.m.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT ISUAN?

"TASTE IT"

THE MOST DELICIOUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER IN THE WORLD!

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

3, Duddell Street, Tel. No. 1208.

F 537

KING GEORGE IV Scotch Whisky

Its world-wide popularity is due to its mature ripeness, soft refinement and exquisite flavour.

One of the principal brands of

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED,

Edinburgh, Scotland.

Sc

Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
"EMPEROR LINE."

Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.

"Monteagle" ... Satur. June 1 "E. of Britain" ... Fri. June 28.
 "E. of India" ... June 22 "Allan Line" ... July 19.
 "E. of Japan" ... July 19 "E. of Ireland" ... Aug. 9.

All steamers leave Hongkong at 6 p.m.
 To Vancouver, B.C., calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.
 Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
 D. W. Craddock, General Traffic Agent,
 Corner Pedder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For Steamship. On
 TIENTSIN CHEONGSHING*. Thursday, 23rd May, Noon.
 SINGAPORE, PENANG*, & CALCUTTA KUMSANG* Friday, 24th May, Noon.
 KOBE & MOJI LAISANG* Saturday, 25th May, Noon.
 MANILA LOONSANG* Saturday, 26th May, 2 p.m.
 SHANGHAI CHOYSANG* Sunday, 27th May, Daylight.
 MANILA YUENSANG* Saturday, 1st June, 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 34 days).

The steamers "Kut-nang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, via Chingwanao.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labud, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Lubuk.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1912.

[8]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship. DATE OF DEPARTURE.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & MONMOUTHSHIRE... About 1st June.

YOKOHAMA LONDON, ROTTERDAM, DENBIGHSHIRE & ANTWERP 30th June.

These steamers have superior accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is particularly directed to the moderate fares charged.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1912.

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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO, AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON, CANTON TO HONGKONG

TUESDAY, 21st MAY.

10.00 p.m. "FATSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "KINSHAN."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. & 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 A.M. & 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 26th MAY.

The Company's Steamship,

"SUI AN."

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 A.M. Departure from Macao at 4 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 P.M. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE Indo-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAI NAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday.

Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton, on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUL." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOTEL MANSIONS (FIRST FLOOR), Opposite the Blake Pier.

[100]

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination Steamer Sailing Dates.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP MIYASAKI MARU, WEDNESDAY, 22nd
WEEK VIA SINGAPORE. CAPT. T. Murai, 9,000 My. at Daylight.

PEKING KITANO MARU, WEDNESDAY, 5th
COLOMBO, SRI LANKA. CAPT. F. E. Coyle, 7,000 Jun. 6, at Daylight.

& PORT SAID ... VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI. CAPT. S. Tomimatsu, 7,000 TUESDAY, 21st May, at 4 P.M.

KOBE, YOKOHAMA, CHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA. CAPT. K. Asakawa, 7,000 TUESDAY, 4th June, at 4 P.M.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, MANILA. CAPT. H. Yagi, T. G. 00 FRIDAY, 7th June, at Noon.

KOBE & YOKOHAMA. CAPT. H. Fischer, T. 3,000 WED'DAY, 22nd May, at 11 A.M.

TANGO MARU, THURSDAY, 6th June.

MIKE MARU, MONDAY, 20th May.

COLOMBO MARU, WEDNESDAY, 22nd May.

WAKASA MARU, WEDNESDAY, 6th June.

BOMBAY & SINGAPORE & COLOMBO. CAPT. A. Christensen, T. 7,000 MONDAY, 27th May.

NAKAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. CAPT. M. Winckler, T. 6,000 WEDNESDAY, 6th June, at Noon.

"INABA MARU" will connect at Kobe with new steamer—S.S. "YOKOHAMA MARU," which will sail from Kobe for Seattle on or about 1st June, calling at Keelung.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1912

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA Return. KOBE Return. MOJI Return. NAGASAKI Return.

1st class \$135 1st class \$122 \$109 \$36
2nd class \$ 81 \$ 75 \$ 65 \$ 57

With option of Rail between Sizuru's Calling ports in Japan.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CALCUTTA LINE.

Cargo only.

Plotted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

Shanghai and Moji may be omitted without notice.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

FOR EUROPE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
MIYASAKI MARU	8,000	T. Murai	May 22nd.
KITANO MARU	9,000	F. E. Coyle	June 5th.
IYO MARU	7,000	R. Takeda	June 19th.

FOR SEATTLE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tomimatsu	May 21st.
KAMAKURA MARU	7,000	K. Sodea	June 4th.
TAMBA MARU	7,000	S. Wada	June 18th.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailing, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charlotte Road.

5] T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For STEAMERS. To Sail.

HAIPHONG SINGAN 22nd May, 9 A.M.

SHANGHAI CHINHUA 23rd May, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI ANHUI 25th May, Night.

WEIHAIWEI, & TIENTSIN KUEICHOW 27th May, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI CHENAN 30th May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Twin crew Steamers "Tean" and "Taming," cabin accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of ss. "Kalfong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS ("Asia," "Oceania," "Ileas," "Chikara")—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconveniences of transhipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIBERT.

Telephone No. 88. Shanghai, 20th May, 1912.

42000

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13] (KING'S BUILDING—Opposite Blake Pier)

5 MORIMOTO, Agent.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

ABT PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

SHIPHANDLERS, PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS, DEVELOPERS, PAINTERS & BUILDERS

Hongkong, 20th May, 1912.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Opposite the Blake Pier.

</div

VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight	To be Apply To	Dispatched.
London and Antwerp	Dembighshire	J. M. & Co.	15 June	
do do	Glenstrae	S. T. & Co.	31 May, about	
Marseilles, Hamburg and Antwerp	Andalusia	H. A. L.	13 June	
Marseilles, Havre and Hamburg	Sithonia	H. A. L.	30 May	
Havre, Bremen and Hamburg	Scandia	H. A. L.	7 June	
Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp	Arcadia	H. A. L.	31 May	
Marseilles, &c., via Suez Canal	Myazaki Maru	N. Y. K.	22 May, d'light	
do do	Kitano Maru	N. Y. K.	5 June, d'light	
Trieste via Singapore, &c.	E. F. Ferdinand	S. W. & Co.	1 June	
Odessa	Ekaterinoslav	M. & Co.	25 May about	

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

Boston and New York via Suze	Walton Hall	S. T. & Co.	6 June, about
New York	Muncaster Castle	D. & Co.	25 May
San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan	Chiyo Maru	T. K. K.	23 July
do do	Porsia	P. M. Co.	11 June, 1 p.m.
Seattle via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	5 August
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan &c.	Nippon Maru	T. K. K.	28 May
do do do	Tenyo Maru	T. K. K.	4 June
Mexico, Peru, Chili via Japan	Hokkong Maru	T. K. K.	25 June
do do do	Kiyo Maru	T. K. K.	6 August
Victoria and Tacoma via Japan	Byto Maru	T. K. K.	4 October
do do do	Mexico Maru	O. S. K.	28 May
Victoria and Tacoma via Shanghai & Japan	Canada Maru	O. K. S.	26 June
do do do	Kanakura Maru	N. Y. K.	4 June
Victoria and Tacoma via Japan	Caiengo Maru	O. S. K.	13 June
do do do	Tacoma Maru	O. S. K.	11 July 1 p.m.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Monteagle	G. P. R. Co.	1 June
do do do	Empress of India	C. P. R. Co.	22 June
Vancouver, Seattle and Portland	Oceano	Bank Line	27 June

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko Maru	N. Y. K.	7 June
do do	Kumano Maru	N. Y. K.	5 July

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Singapore, Panang and Rangoon	Fazilka	J. M. & Co.	28 May
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Kawachi Maru	N. Y. K.	27 May
do do do	Bombay Maru	N. Y. K.	10 June
Java, etc.	Tijmanoek	J. C. J. L.	F. half May
do	Tijmali	J. C. J. L.	S. half May
Japan	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	S. half June
do	Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	S. half May
do	Tjitoen	J. C. J. L.	F. half June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Kumano Maru	N. Y. K.	5 June
Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano Maru	N. N. K.	23 May
do do	P. Sigismund	N. J. L.	28 May
Yokohama and Kobe	Tango Maru	N. Y. K.	6 June
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Muttra	J. M. & Co.	1 June
Haiphong	Kweichow	B. & S.	27 May
Tientsin	Singan	B. & S.	22 May
Chinawtan	Chengshing	J. M. & Co.	23 May, Noon
Foochow via Swatow and Amoy	Onsang	J. M. & Co.	22 May
do	Kaijo Maru	O. S. K.	22 May
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Loong-sang	J. M. & Co.	25 May
do do	Colombo Maru	N. Y. K.	22 May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Wakase Maru	N. Y. K.	5 June
do do do	Monmouthshire	J. M. & Co.	1 June
do do do	Alesia	H. A. L.	23 May
do do do	Sogovia	H. A. L.	4 June
do do do	Persia	S. W. & Co.	30 May
do do do	Silesia	H. A. L.	20 June
Shanghai	Furst Bulow	H. A. L.	20 June
do	Tjiboutas	J. C. J. L.	1 half June
do	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	S. half May
do	China	S. W. & Co.	4 June
do	Tungshing	J. M. & Co.	27 May
do	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	1. half July
do	Chinhua	B. & S.	23 May
do	Anhui	B. & S.	25 May
Kwang-chow-wang and Haiphong	Sikiang	M. M. Co.	22 May, 9 a.m.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. Co.'s.s.s. Persimmon left San Francisco on May 4th for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at this port on June 1st.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. Co.'s.s.s. Monteagle arrived at Kobe on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 6 a.m., and left again at 4.30 p.m., same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at 8.00 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. and A. s.s. Empire left Sydney on May 9th for this port via Queensland ports, Port Darwin and Manila.

The E. and A. s.s. Alderham left Sydney on the 11th inst., for Hongkong via Queensland ports, Port Darwin and Manila.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. Prinz Ludwig which left here on W. da'say, the 15th inst., at noon, arrived at Singapore on Monday, the 20th inst., at 7 a.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. Prinz Stigismund left Sydney on the 4th May at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 27th of May.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s.s.s. Delta left Singapore for this port on the 18th inst., at 4.30 p.m., with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 23rd inst., at about 8 a.m. This packet brings Parcel Mail closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 17th April and for despatch overland on the 24th April.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. Tenyo Maru sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong on the 12th inst., and is expected to arrive on the 26th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Kiyo Maru sailed from Valparaiso, Chile, on the 8th inst., for Hongkong and is expected on the 28th prox.

The T. K. K. s.s. Duyu Maru sailed from Honolulu for South America via Mexico on the 10th inst.

The s.s. Viceroyal Maru is due here from London on 3rd June, about Wednesday, the 29th inst.

The silk ex C. P. R. Co.'s.s.s. Empress of India which left here on the 20th ult., arrived at New York on the 17th inst.

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The silk ex C. P. R. Co.'s.s

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Avalon	Despatch-boat	1,700	4	2,000	Comdr. A. Lowades	Hongkong
Astrea	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Captain E. B. Kiddie	Shanghai
Arias	Admiralty tug	615	—	1,400	Comdr. G. Washington	Hongkong
Bramble	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. J. M. Barker	Kiukiung
Bitomart	Gunboat	710	—	900	Capt. H. Lynes	Hankow
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Capt. J. E. Drummond	Hongkong
Cambrian	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Master W. Smith	Hongkong
Cherub	Water tank and tug	390	—	340	Comdr. H. R. Venle	Canton
Clio	British sloop	1,970	—	1,400	Lt.-Com. H. S. Monroe	Hongkong
Fame	Torpedo-boat destroyer	340	6	5,700	Capt. C. F. Corbett M.V.O.	Shanghai
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Lt.-Com. R. R. Rosoman	West River
Handy	Torpedo-boat destroyer	295	6	4,000	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell	Hongkong
Janus	Torpedo-boat destroyer	320	6	3,900	Capt. Allen T. Hunt	Chingwontao
Kent	Armoured cruiser	9,800	14	22,000	Lt.-Com. H. Marryatt	Hankow
Kinasho	River gunboat	610	—	1,200	Capt. F. C. Paseo	Hongkong
Merlin	Surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Capt. G. C. Cayley	Hongkong
Minotaur	Armoured cruiser	14,000	—	27,000	Capt. L. E. Power M.V.O.	Hongkong
Monmouth	Armoured cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.	Hongkong
Moorhen	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. G. P. Leith	West River
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,800	—	22,000	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.	Yangtze
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	—	240	Comdr. M. Murray	Hongkong
Otter	Torpedo-boat	385	6	6,300	Comdr. F. H. Mitchell	Yangtze
Pegasus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. P. H. Warleigh	Hongkong
Prometheus	3rd class cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Lt.-Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon	Hongkong
Ribble	T.B.D.	590	6	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. J. S. Tyndall	West River
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archdale	Hongkong
Rosario	Depotship for Submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archdale	Hongkong
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. E. J. Touthby	Hongkong
Snipe	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtze
Taku	Torpedo boat destroyer	305	—	6,000	Lt.-Comdr. Brickenden	Hongkong
Tamar	Receiving ship	4,650	6	—	Comdr. Eyre	Hongkong
Teal	River gunboat	180	2	800	Com. Hon. Guy Stopford	Chungkiang
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. M. Bullock Hamilton	Hankow
Usk	T.B.D.	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. B. W. Bluet	Shanghai
Virago	Torpedo-boat destroyer	390	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. H. D. Adair-Hall	Swatow
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	620	—	450	Lt.-Com. R. L. Hancock	Hongkong
Welland	T.B.D.	590	—	57,000	Lt.-Com. E. T. Chambers	Shanghai
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	300	5	5,000	Lt.-Com. G. B. Hartford	Hongkong
Widgeon	Gunboat	195	2	800	Comdr. M. H. Wilding	Kiating
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtze
Woodlark	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Mulock	Hankow
Flagship of Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.						
Submarines:						
No. 36	Lieut.-Comdr. Godfrey Herbert					
No. 37	Lieut.-Comdr. A. A. L. Fenner					
No. 38	Lieut.-Comdr. J. R. A. Codrington					
T.B. 035	Lieut.-Comdr. Woodward,					
T.B. 036	Lieut.-Comdr. Davies,					
T.B. 07	Lieut.-Comdr. Nicol,					
T.B. 038	Lieut.-Comdr. Seymour,					
AMERICAN.						
A-2	Submarino	—	—	—	Ensign J. McC. Murray	Olongapo
A-4	"	—	—	—	Lieut. E. D. McWhorter	"
A-6	"	—	—	—	Ensign J. C. Van de Carr	"
A-7	"	—	—	—	Ensign C. M. Yates	"
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,430	10	7,500	Commander M. L. Bristol	Yangtze River
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. O. S. Gravos	Canton
Barry	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. R. Hill	Yangtze River
Callao	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. S. W. Cake	Shanghai
Chauncy	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. F. J. Fletcher	Olongapo
Cincinnati	Protected cruiser	3,183	11	10,000	Com. S. S. Robinson	Yangtze River
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign J. L. Oswald	"
Decatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. B. H. Green	"
Eleano	Gunboat	620	4	600	Lt. Com. V. S. Houston	"
Helena	Gunboat	1,302	8	1,988	Com. R. H. Jackson	Olongapo
Mohican	Tender-submarine	1,000	6	1,100	Chief Gun. J. Mitchell	Swatow
Monadnock	Monitor	3,900	6	3,900	Lieut. E. P. Svarz	"
Monterey	Monitor	4,084	4	5,244	Com. H. A. Wilcy	"
Pampanga	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. C. A. Woodruff	"
Pisces	Gunboat	—	—	—		
Pompey	Sea going tug	854	2	1,680	Lieut. S. W. Wallace	Hongkong
Quirios	Repair ship	3,085	—	—	Lieut. V. Lowe	Shanghai
Rainbow	Gunboat	350	2	208	Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld	Yangtze River
Samar	Cruiser	4,360	14	1,800	Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell	Cruising
Saratoga	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. E. D. Washburn, Jr.	Ichang
Villalobos	Armored cruiser	8,115	14	17,401	Commander H. A. Bispham	Wuchang
Wilmington	Gunboat	370	8	206	Ensign H. A. McClure	Yangtze River
Wompatuck	Tug	1,392	8	1,894	Commander W. A. Edgar	Hongkong
Flagship of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander Chini Squadron.						
Flagship of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Asiatic Fleet						
VESSELS TEMPORARILY ON ASIATIC STATION.						
Buffalo	Transport	6,000	6	3,600	Comdr. C. M. Stone	Swatow
Colorado	Armored cruiser	13,080	18	23,000	Capt. W. A. Gill	Olongapo
California	Armored cruiser	13,080	18	23,000	Capt. A. S. Halstead	Olongapo
West Virginia	"	13,080	18	23,000		Olongapo
Flagship of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland						
GERMAN.						
Felden	Cruiser	3,600	22	13,500	Capt. v. Restorff	Tsingtau
Gneisenau	Armored cruiser	11,600	36	28,000	Captain v. Usslar	Shanghai
Iltis	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Tsingtau
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Tsingtau
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Behncke	Tsingtau
Luchs	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Bendemann	Tsingtau
Nurnberg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Morberger	Yangtze River
Otter	River gunboat	11,600	36	26,000	Capt. Rösing	Shanghai
Scharnhorst	Flagship	400	8	6,500	Capt. Lut. Berndtberg	Tsingtau
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Oblt. z. S. Claassen	Tsingtau
Taku	Torpedo-boat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Lipp	Tsingtau
Tiger	Gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lut. Frhr. Ficks	Canton
Tsingtau	River gunboat	223	4	500	Oblt. z. S. Prinz	Shanghai
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	500		
FRANC.						
Dupleix	Armored cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	—	
Kisber	1st Class cruiser	9,700	12	19,800	—	
Decidoo	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieut. de Linares	Saigon
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. d'Estienne	Saigon
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. Bigeard	Canton
Perle	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Combet	Tongku
Eustogeon	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Marrs	Saigon
Lynx	Submarine	500	—	—	Lieut. Morris	Saigon
Proteo	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Sciot	Saigon
Slyx	Armored gunboat	1,708	10	1,700	—	
Froade	Destroyer	350	7	303	—	
d'Iberville	Destroyer	250	9	—	—	
Takou	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. Mortenol	Hongkong
Pistole	Destroyer	307	6	300	Lt. de le R. Kernderson	Hongkong
Monsoquet	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	Lieut. Bilal	Cap. St. Jacques
Vauhan	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	—	
Veteran	Surveying-ship	1,625	10	9,000	Com. Ragot de Toucha	Saigon
Manche	Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colpoch de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.	—	—	—	—	
Portuguese	Flagship of Commodore Boucaut, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.	—	—	—	—	
Macao	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Ernest	Gunboat	100	—	—	Captain J. Milbrey	Macao

COMMERCIAL.

Chinese Engineering Co.'s Difficulties.

A circular has been issued to the shareholders of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company stating that the negotiations which have been carried on for some time past with a view to terminating the political and other difficulties relative to the affairs of this company in China have resulted in certain arrangements, which are about to be completed, and which have received the approval of the British and Chinese Governments.

The directors expect shortly to be able to call an extraordinary general meeting to obtain the assent of shareholders to the arrangements in question which will involve the reconstruction of the company and the question of the distribution of the balance of net profits. In these circumstances, the directors do not consider it advisable to pay an interim dividend as usual on May 1. They consider that the successful conclusion of the negotiations justifies the temporary sacrifice of profits caused by the reduction of prices of coal which has been made for some time past in order to meet the competition which, under the arrangements referred to above, will now be terminated.

The company was registered in 1900 to acquire the undertaking of a Chinese concern, established in 1878, the principal assets of which consisted of three collieries on the Kaiping coalfield, a line of six steamers, wharves, land and offices in various Chinese ports, and the harbour at Pechili, at which extensive works have been constructed. The authorized capital is £1,000,000 in shares of £1 each, all of which has been paid up. There are also outstanding £40,000 of 6 per cent. debentures and 6 percent. Second Mortgage debentures for the £50,000. From 1906-7 to 1909-10 a dividend of 15 per cent. was paid on shares, and for 1910-11 10 per cent. was distributed.

It may be recalled that at the meeting held in October last the chairman said that the directors, in response to overtures for amalgamation from the Lanchow Mining Company, had expressed their willingness to consider any definite and authoritative proposal on terms which would do justice to the company's interests and which would ensure the efficient management of any company which might be formed for the purpose of effecting an amalgamation.—"Shanghai Mercury."

FRINGE OF A CYCLONE AT SHANGHAI.

The typhoon which threatened us last week was something more than a scare in Shanghai. The "China Press" says that on Wednesday, May 16, a strong south-westerly wind sprang up in the early hours of the morning, and continuing throughout the day at a varying velocity of between thirty and forty miles an hour. Outside the harbour the sea was rough, and though there were fears of a typhoon early in the day, the weather man at Siccawei Observatory said that there was nothing more than a young cyclone observable on the coast, which would probably subside early. Continued depression in the Yangtze valley was responsible for the wind, which was felt with its greatest force near Shantung, Shanghai being visited only by the fringe of the cyclone.

The district adjacent the Siccawei Road from Ferguson Road to Edinburgh Road, was in darkness at night, as the wind during the day had torn down nine electric light wire poles. These were strown along Siccawei Road for some distance, and late in the afternoon employees of the company were at work repairing the damage.

NATURAL HISTORY IN CHINA.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CHINESE STUDENTS.

By Mr. H. J. Elwes, F.R.S.

The following article is reprinted, by permission, from the "Yellow Dragon":—

You ask me to contribute to the "Yellow Dragon"; I do not think I can find a better subject than the above and will try to show that the awakening of China to new ideas must create an opening for young men who have acquired sufficient knowledge of English, and of the elements of Natural History to enable them to study in their own country, the plants, animals, birds, fishes and insects of which we know so little. Your students who are probably in most cases studying what will be useful to them in life, and what will enable them to earn a living may ask what is the value of this knowledge, and though I admit that the love of nature for its own sake, and the pleasure which many Europeans derive from its study, is not often found in China, yet when we see how much the Japanese have done in the last generation in this branch of science, I am convinced that China might profit by such knowledge as I advocate.

Let us take first the study of botany, which has brought me to China; and which is to those who know it one of the greatest pleasure in life. Botany is the knowledge of plants, medicinal, edible, and useful; as well as ornamental; and though not now as important to the medical profession in Europe as it formerly was, yet there must be in many parts of China valuable herbs and drugs, used more or less by native doctors; of which European science knows little or nothing; and which cannot be studied without a perfect knowledge of the Chinese language. The cultivation of these plants may become an important and valuable industry, to those who know their value. Secondly there are innumerable varieties of plants grown for food, for fibre, for use in various arts and manufactures, of which the Chinese know much and we know little or nothing. A knowledge of how to select, improve, and cultivate these in the soils and climates best suited to them is a necessary part of the education of every European agriculturist and what greater benefit can a man confer on his country and himself than by showing how these plants may be improved in China as they have been elsewhere. One has only to go to Java, Ceylon, or the Malay States to see what wealth and prosperity can be acquired by this knowledge. The national drink of China, tea, once a great source of wealth, has owing to the improvement in its manufacture by Europeans in India, Ceylon and Java, lost its former importance, and now that medical men are letting us know that when of good quality China tea is more wholesome than the stronger and more astringent Indian tea, it can rarely be found, of the best quality, in England. No plants, trees, and shrubs are more popular and more valuable in Europe than those of China, and when I tell you that a single English traveler, who first came to China only a few years ago, has enriched our gardens by no less than 4,000 species, most of which he discovered himself in the mountain regions of Central and Western China, you may imagine how many are left unknown to botanists, in the innumerable mountain ranges inhabited by Miao-tse, Lolas, and other tribes often considered by the Chinese as savages, but whose languages, customs, and countries are well worth studying.

Europeans have begun to travel in these backwoods of China, in order to make discoveries, and find the greatest difficulty in their ignorance of the Chinese language. There is in consequence a great and growing demand for educated Chinese interpreters to accompany them and I can imagine no better way of improving your knowledge of natural history than by going with Europeans to assist in such work. The pay may not at first be high, but once you have acquired the necessary knowledge,

I am certain that you will find many opportunities of making it profitable to yourselves and your country as the Japanese have already done. Even in the Southern provinces of Fukien and Kwangtung there are many large tracts of country quite unexplored and unknown to Europeans, which must contain plants, birds, and insects unknown to science and well preserved specimens of these objects from these regions, will always be saleable at a price which would enable Chinese collectors to make a large profit.

Insects again are a vast study, on account of the great number of species; small sizes of many of them, which makes the use of a microscope or lens necessary, and the difficulty of preserving and naming them. A friend of mine now dead, who collected insects in China, left a collection valued at £5,000 to the British Museum and yet I am certain that it did not contain one-tenth of the species which exist in China. A single butterfly which was found in Szechuan, and bears my name

(Continued on page 10.)

Consignee.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"HIRANO MARU," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, to-day.

Goods not cleared by the 27th May, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agent.
Hongkong 20th May, 1912.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GOEBEN," having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd of May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 22nd of May, at 8.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 29th of May, 1912, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLQYD,
MELOBERS & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1912.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1912.

FROM CALCUTTA, KOBE AND PENANG.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 31st inst., will be landed at Consignee's dock.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1912.

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Depository of the U.S. Government in the Philipine Islands and the Republic of Panama. Head Office, 100, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Cochin
Empire
Hongkong
Hankow
Capital and Reserve

About \$6,000,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for the year at 2% annum or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and COLLECTIONS made.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

MAILS received and transmitted.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and Sale of Stocks and Shares effected.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of their clients.

GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1912.

Banks

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$12,000,000

Reserve Fund.....\$12,000,000

SILVER.....\$11,700,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$18,000,000

GROUP OF DIRECTORS
Chairman
F. H. Armstrong, Esq.
Deputy Chairman
John Forster, Esq.
G. F. Madhurst, Esq.
W. L. Patterson, Esq.
G. S. Gibney, Esq.
Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross
G. R. Laurens, Esq.
F. L. Lee, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. STABB

MANAGERS:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per Cent.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 5% per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 6% per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 6% per Cent. per Annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 2% Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% Per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Exchange

Selling.

T/T. 2/3/16

Demand 3/4

60 d. 1/5/16

60 d.s. 2/4

1 m/s. 2/7/16

T/T. Shanghai 73

T/T. Singapore 88

T/T. Japan 150

Demand India 151

Manila 99

T/T. San Francisco and New York 149

T/T. Java 121

T/T. Marks 207

T/T. France 2,543

Subsidiary Coins.

Discount per \$100.

Chinese ... 20 cts. pieces 87

Chinese ... 10 88

Hongkong 20 87

Hongkong 10 88 3/16

NATURAL HISTORY IN CHINA.

(Continued from page 9.)

Papilio Elwesi of Leech, might be sold for 50 dollars or more if in perfect condition; and though we know not exactly where it lives it is no doubt common somewhere. The importance of a knowledge of insects noxious to the health of animals and man has only lately been realized in Europe and we have now many men of great skill and knowledge employed in Africa and India in studying how mosquitoes, bugs, ticks and flies may be prevented from destroying men, animals and plants, as they have hitherto done in all hot countries. There is hardly a state in North America without a well equipped and well paid entomological staff solely employed in studying these questions which can only be done by well-trained observers of insect life. Where can you find them in China?

Forestry again is a branch of natural science of which the economic importance has been realized only by the Japanese, who have cultivated trees for centuries, with such skill and success that instead of importing timber from America and Australia as many parts of China have to do are able to export large quantities of timber to Europe.

The importance of forests in protecting the great cultivated plains from floods and drought, and supplying their inhabitants with fuel and building timber has been realized in China, and when a bureau of forestry has been established, which must soon be done, young men who have studied the science and practice of forestry which they can best do in Japan or Formosa, will find themselves in high and responsible positions in the service of their own country.

The fisheries of China again are of immense economic importance, and of the innumerable species of fishes found on her coasts we know little or nothing. In India, in the United States and in Japan the fishing industry is regulated, assisted, and protected by Government officials who must be educated men, with good knowledge of the fishes themselves. Can such men be found in China at present? I think not. Let me then again advise you before it is too late to think over those things, and ask your teachers to help you to acquire knowledge of natural history as well as of literature so that when the time comes young Chinese may be ready to occupy the positions and do the work of which I have tried to sketch the national importance and interest.

AN ANCIENT MINE

The Brora mine, which was recently deserted to be the oldest in Scotland, establishes an interesting link with the world of romance. The credit for initiating the enterprise rests with the lady whom Bothwell divorced in order that he might marry Queen Mary. Undismayed by the result of her first matrimonial venture, Lady Jean Gordon married the Earl of Sutherland. By the death of this nobleman during the minority of their son, the management of the Sutherland estates devolved on the clever Countess. In 1598 the Brora mine was opened to supply fuel for a salt-work. The pans were situated "a little by-west the entry of the river," and the salt obtained, we learn from the Glasgow Herald, "served not only Sutherland and the neighbouring provinces, but also was transported into England and elsewhere."

CHINESE IN YOKOHAMA.

The Chinese colony at Yokohama has been reinforced by a large contingent of emigrants from the homeland, men who, as a result of the scarcity of work following the revolution, have gone there seeking employment. Among them are fifty sailors; and a slump in prices may reasonably be expected unless the tailors are restrained, from competition by the local guild.

THE MONTEITH CASE.

Proceedings at Shanghai.

Marian Monteith, who recently appeared before the Hongkong Magistrate, has now been charged at Shanghai, says the "N. China Daily News," for that she did about the middle of February, 1912, at Peking, obtain the sum of £50 by false pretences from one Fritz Materna, such false pretences being that a cheque for £50 drawn by the said Marian Monteith, at a London Bank, England, in favour of the said Fritz Materna was a good and valid order for the payment of money, contrary to the Statute 25 and 26 Vic. Cap 96, Sec. 88.

Mr. J. C. E. Douglas appeared for the Crown, and Mr. E. S. Morley Bell represented the accused.

Mr. Douglas said that he would first like to know whether the accused admitted British nationality.

Mr. Bell—She does.

Mr. Douglas said that under the circumstances he had to ask for a remand. He would call the attention of the Court to a telegram despatched from Hongkong and received in Shanghai on May 13 by Mr. Materna, stating: "Money paid to Police here. Will you withdraw charge?" Monteith.

He understood that the money was not in the possession of the police officer who brought the accused to Shanghai.

Mr. Bell said that long before this telegram was sent accused offered to pay the money, but Mr. Materna refused it.

Mr. Douglas pointed out that the Crown would not compromise a misdemeanour. Where a debt was paid at odds, probably the Crown might withdraw a charge, providing there were no other reasons why it should not do so. In this case the money had not been paid.

The Money refused by the Hongkong Police.

His Worship—This telegram says the money has been paid to the police at Hongkong.

Mr. Bell said the money was handed to the Police at Hongkong and was refused by them, whereupon the defendant took it back. She had spent part of it in her legal defence at Hongkong, and consequently had not the money in her possession now. He was informed that she would have it in a few days. He had only just been instructed and was quite willing to agree to a remand. He asked that the defendant be allowed bail.

His Worship remanded the accused until Saturday, granting bail, the accused in £50, and two sureties of £100 each.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Meeting to Nominate a Member.

In order to nominate a member of the Chamber to fill the place of Hon. Mr. A. E. Hewitt, C.M.G., during nine months' leave of absence granted him by the officers administering the Government, a special meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday.

Mr. N. J. Stabb presided, and there were also present: Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Messrs. G. Friesland, E. Shellim, H. A. Siebs, G. C. Moxon, F. H. Armstrong, A. Rumjahn, M. Stewart, J. W. C. Bonar, G. T. Edkins, H. A. White, G. A. Medhurst, A. Forbes, W. D. Jupp, J. Owen Hughes, F. C. Macdonald, Wong Leung-him and the secretary, Mr. E. A. Williams.

The Chairman announced that only one name, that of Mr. Murray Stewart, had been submitted. Before putting his name before the meeting, it was open to any member to speak.

There being no remarks, the Chairman put the name of Mr. Murray Stewart to the meeting, the vote being unanimous in his favour. Mr. Stewart was nominated by Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross and Mr. G. T. Edkins.

In reply, Mr. Stewart said—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I am very sensible of the honour of having been chosen for the second time as your representative, and I appreciate the confidence thus reposed in me. To justify it will be my endeavour.

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe. Letters for this route should be superscribed via Siberia.

The Parcel Post system to the following places in China is for the present suspended:—Hupai, Huzan, and Tengyueh.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London	Due Shanghai
April 20th.	May 7th.
April 24th.	May 10th.
May 1st	May 18th

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Anhui, 22nd inst.; English, Delta, 23rd inst.; American, Tokyo Maru, 23rd inst.; German, Dordogne, 23rd inst.

MAILS CLOSE.

Hoihow and Haiphong—Per Sagan, 22nd May, 8 A.M.

Port Bayard and Haiphong—Per Si-kiang, 22nd May, 8 A.M.

Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per Lianou, 22nd May, 9 A.M.

Philippine Islands—Per J. Bustamante, 22nd May, 9 A.M.

Swatow—Per Halmun, 22nd May, 10 A.M.

Japan via Kobe—Per Hsi-an-maru, 22nd May, 10 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Fookow—Per Kajio-maru, 22nd May, 11 A.M.

Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Moji—Per Colombo-maru, 22nd May, 11 A.M.

Philippine Islands—Per Rubi, 22nd May, 8 P.M.

Straits, Burmah and India via Calcutta—Per Ceylon-maru, 22nd May, 4 P.M.

Tientsin—Per Cheongshing, 23rd May, 11 A.M.

Shanghai and North China—Per China, 23rd May, 8 P.M.

Siberian Mail.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per Delta, 23rd May, 5 P.M.

English Mail.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haitan, 24th May, 10 A.M.

Amoy and Formosa—Per Tjikini, 24th May, 11 A.M.

Straits and India via Onentia—Per Kumang, 24th May, 11 A.M.

Tiow, Aust ala, Tasmania and New Zealand—Per Eastern, 26th May, 10 A.M.

Japan via Koh—Per Lai-ang, 26th May, 10 A.M.

German Mail.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi. Late Letters 11 A.M. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 24th May, at 5 p.m.—Per Devaha, 26th May, 11 A.M.

Philippines Islands—Per Loengsang, 25th May, 1 P.M.

Shanghai and North China—Per Anhui, 25th May, 8 A.M.

Swatow—Per Halmun, 26th May, 9 A.M.

Fukien, and Tientain—Per Hui-chow, 27th May, 8 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa and Foochow—Per Huiyang, 28th May, 10 A.M.

Straits and Burmah—Per Fa-jika, 28th May, 4 P.M.

Siberian Mail.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per Chien, 30th May, 8 A.M.

Chinese Mail.

Shanghai and North China—Per Chien, 30th May, 8 A.M.

Post Office.

VESSELS IN PORT.

SHIPS.

Choising, Ger. s.s., 1,402, J. Binlin, 10th May—Bangkok and Swatow 9th May, Rice—B. & S.

Fafika, Ger. s.s., 2,607, W. E. Whitingham, 5th May—Rangoon 23rd April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Fiume, Br. s.s., 883, F. A. Kylo, 15th May—Saigon 11th May, Gen.—Chinese.

Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,837, S. Tomiaga, 12th May—Flour N.Y.K.

Hawu, Fr. s.s., 739, G. Bouliot, 19th May—Haiphong via Pakhoi 17th May, Gen.—A. R. Mart.

Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,100, Y. Yamamoto, 18th May—Swatow 17th May, Gen.—O. S. K.

Kwong Eng, Ger. s.s., 1,650, E. Klimm, 17th May—Bangkok 11th May, Rice—M. & Co.

Lai Sung, Br. s.s., 2,220, E. J. Todd, 20th May—Calcutta 4th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Loo-sau, Ger. s.s., 1,020, W. Taubert, 11th May—Bangkok 9th May, Rice—K. S. K.

Miyazaki Maru, Jap. s.s., 5,270, R. Murai, 20th May—Shanghai 17th May, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,452, W. E. Miller, 14th May—San Francisco 17th April, Gen.—T. K. K.

Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,018, G. Wenzel, 12th May—Bangkok and Hoihow 7th May, Rice—B. & S.

Phoumeani, Br. s.s., 1,065, Jas. H. Scott, 16th May—Saigon 12th May, Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Rubi Br. s.s., 1,408, S. A. Grosby, 17th May—Manila 14th May, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Si Kiang, Fr. s.s., 616, E. de Catalano, 19th May—Haiphong and Kwongchowwan 18th May, Gen.—M. M.

Singa, Br. s.s., 1,047, Jamison, 18th May—Hongny 16th May, Gen.—B. & S.

Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,840, Fraser, 10th May—Saigon 6th May, Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Tjikini, Dut. s.s., 2,098, A. Oldenburger, 19th May—Batavia 11th May, Gen.—J. O. J. L.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

May 21.

Sikiang, for Haiphong; Choo-gating, for Canton; Aihoka-maru, for Yayeh.

Ghida, for Manila.

Haiching, for Swatow.

Birano-maru, for Yokohama.

Miyazaki-maru, for Antwerp.

Kwanglee, for Shanghai.

Colombo-maru, for Kobe.

Kuisang, for Calcutta.

Chuayang, for Canton.

Landat Schiff, for Bangkok.

Kiukiang, for Nanchang.

J. Bustamante, for Manila.

Singan, for Haiphong.

Taming, for Cebu.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

2nd April—Inverclyde, Kitaon Maru, Patroclus, Stenor, Teucer, Rheas, 9th April—Aki Maru, Ambria, Bayor, Glenesk, Hsun, Indramayu, Perseus, Seneca, Spica, Syria, India, 12th April—Benvenuti, Bulow, Ernest Simons, Karong Moinam, York, Africa, 16th April—Maru, Annan, Portmores, Badenia, Kina, Benalig, Denbighshire, Menmoa, Nore, Pern, Tourane, 23rd April—Benglo, Benlou, Dardanus, Glamorganshire, Jason, Pakling, Patria, Peleus, Proter, Vlazimir, Jerico, Misima Maru, Nera, Prinzess Alice, Afghan Prince, Suevia, 20th April—Blenheimshire, Brasilia, Hirano Maru, Teekai, Alesia, Neles, 3rd May—Ajax, Australian, Monmouthshire, Nubia, Simla, Tranquebar, 7th May—Berzelios, Derringer, Glenlochy, Indramayu, Segovia, Telemachus, Arouka, 10th April—Belgrave, Dumbar, Kaga Maru, Lutzen, Peiho, Tungo Maru, Theseus, Africa, Indravelli, 11th May—Glenroathy, Sambo, 17th May—Alceste, Austria, Dromedarius, Polynesian, Silesia, Smartra, Dan of Glanis, Kalomo;

Arrivals at Home—4th April—Socorro 9th April—Aragon, Dumbar, Persia, Kamo Maru, P. E. Friedrich, 12th April—Faro